



LABORATORIOS DE FABRICACIÓN DIGITAL (MAKER LABS) COMO CENTROS DIGITALES DE DESARROLLO DE LA CREATIVIDAD E INNOVACIÓN PARA EMPRENDEDORES

Horacio Mayorca

OBJETIVO DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN

- **Identificar las oportunidades que ofrecen los Maker Labs en el desarrollo de los emprendedores.**

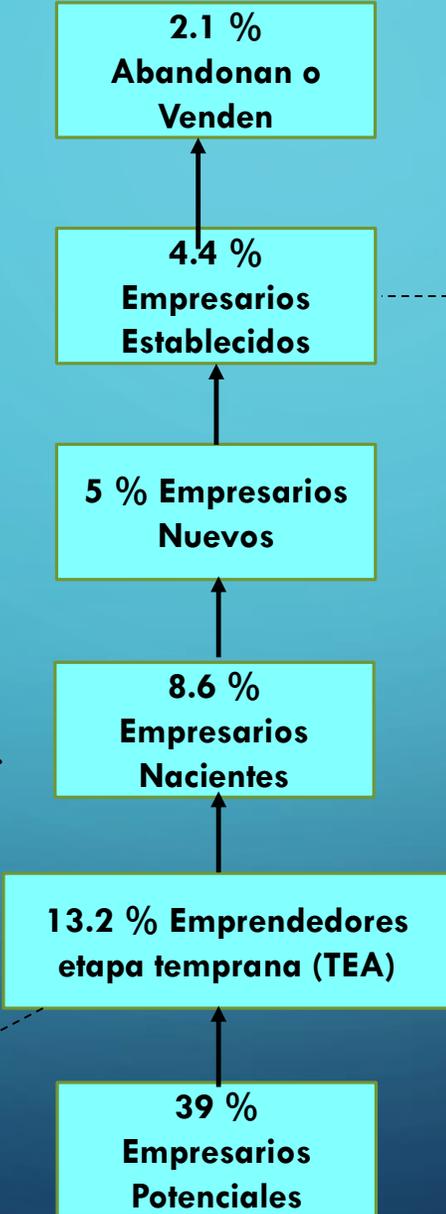
Objetivos específicos:

- Determinar cómo los Maker Labs contribuyen al desarrollo de los emprendedores.
- Identificar los aportes de la elaboración de prototipos como herramientas fundamentales en el desarrollo del emprendimiento.
- Investigar las tecnologías digitales e Identificar oportunidades de negocios para los emprendedores basados en la Cuarta Revolución Industrial.

ESTUDIO GEM PANAMÁ (2016)

- 82 % Se concentra en Comercio y Servicios
- 55 % No considera sus productos o servicios como Innovadores
- 61 % Usan procesos o tecnologías disponibles desde hace mas de 5 años.
- Solo 36 % tiene clientes Internacionales

Mayor del 20 % en algunos países de la región (TEA)



Solo 47 % Cobertura Medios

- 42 % capacidad Identificar oportunidades empresariales
- 48 % Habilidades necesarias
- 26 % Capacidad superar el temor al fracaso

Arbol de Problemas

Emprendimientos en sectores muy competitivos

Fracasos tempranos

Escasos de nuevos emprendedores

Poco emprendimientos en sectores C,D,E.

Poca Penetración al mercado potencial

Negocios poco innovadores

Bajo desarrollo emprendimiento en Panamá

Capacidad identificar oportunidades

Carencias habilidades necesarias

Temor al fracaso

Capital

Cobertura Medios

Emprender por necesidad y no por oportunidad

TECNOLOGÍAS DIGITALES – 4TA. REVOLUCIÓN INDUSTRIAL

- Tercera Revolución Industrial la cual se basaba en el uso de electrónica y tecnología de información para automatizar la producción.
- Cuarta Revolución Industrial, se construye sobre la anterior, pero se caracteriza por la fusión de tecnologías que están borrando la línea entre el mundo físico, digital y biológico.

Tres características únicas son: velocidad, alcance e impacto en los sistemas.

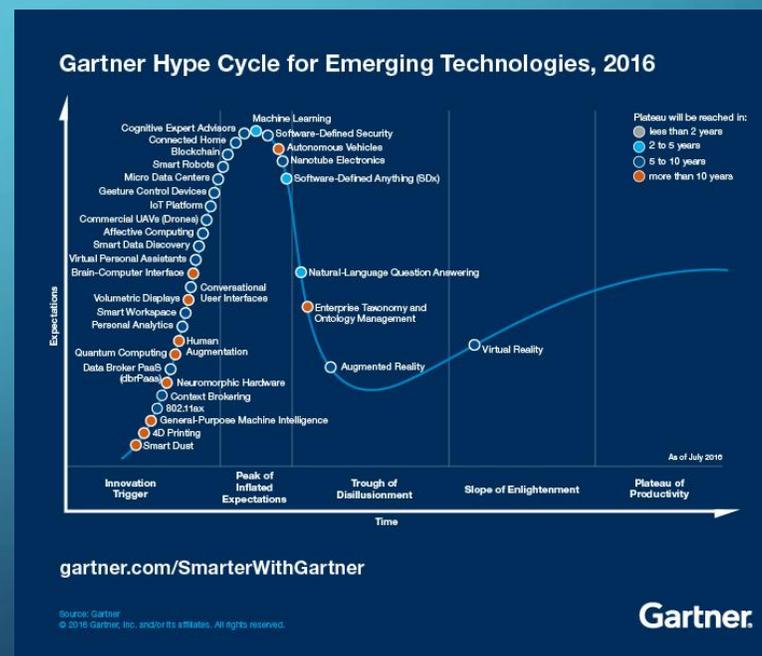
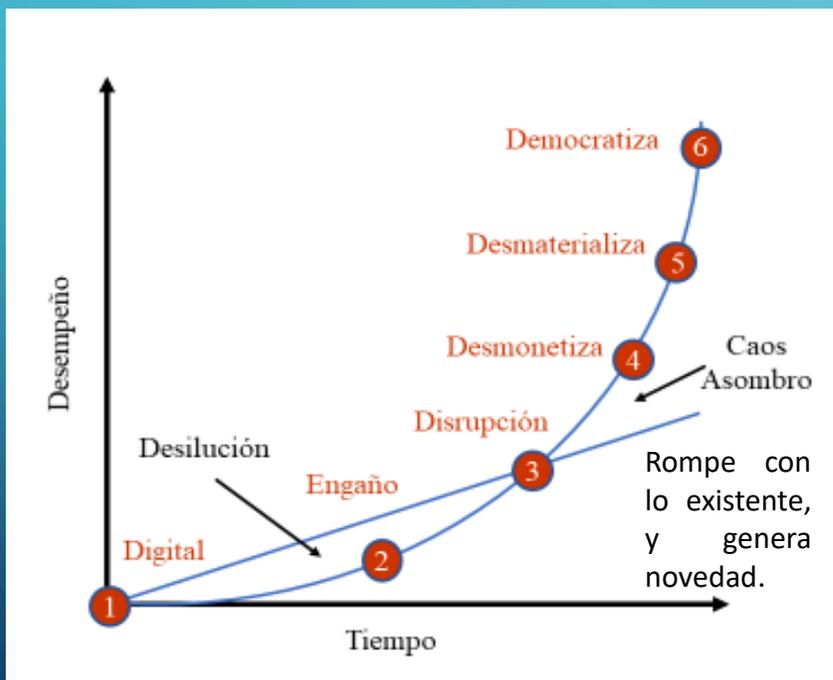
CRECIMIENTO EXPONENCIAL Y DISRUPCIÓN

LINEAL Vs. EXPONENCIAL

El presente-futuro se está desarrollando de manera exponencial. Preverlo es un reto, porque el veloz ritmo del progreso tecnológico suele sorprendernos. Necesitamos entrenar y trabajar a fondo el concepto de Ejecutivo y Líder Exponencial.



Hacer algo nuevo o diferente. Crear soluciones a hechos futuros (no existentes) y crear o pensar en el apoyo tecnológica requerido aun cuando no exista.



TECNOLOGÍAS DISRUPTIVAS

The Essential Eight technologies and how they can be applied

Blockchain



Distributed electronic ledger that uses software algorithms to record and confirm transactions with reliability and anonymity. The record of events is shared between many parties and information once entered cannot be altered, as the downstream chain reinforces upstream transactions.

Example Use Cases

- Identity management
- Voting
- Peer to peer transactions
- Supply chain management
- Smart contracting
- Provenance / traceability
- Asset registration / ownership
- Trade finance
- Record management



Drones



Air- or water-based devices and vehicles, for example, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), that fly or move without an onboard human pilot. Drones can operate autonomously (via on-board computers) on a predefined flight plan or be controlled remotely.

Example Use Cases

- Insurance claim validation
- Precision farming
- Infrastructure inspections
- Railway safety
- Cargo delivery
- Construction site management
- Forestry management
- Facility inspection (wind turbine, oil rig, etc)



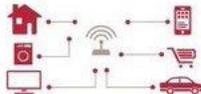
Internet of Things (IoT)



Network of objects – devices, vehicles, etc. – embedded with sensors, software, network connectivity and compute capability, that can collect and exchange data over the Internet. IoT enables devices to be connected and remotely monitored or controlled. The term IoT has come to represent any device that is now “connected” and accessible via a network connection. The Industrial IoT is a subset of IoT and refers to its use in manufacturing and industrial sectors.

Example Use Cases

- Inventory and material tracking
- Real-time asset monitoring
- Connected operational intelligence
- Customer self-service
- Usage and performance benchmarking
- Data integration and analytics
- Connected service parts management
- Remote service
- Real time market insights
- Flexible billing and pricing models



Robots



Electro-mechanical machines or virtual agents that automate, augment or assist human activities, autonomously or according to a set of instructions – often a computer program.

Example Use Cases

- Manufacturing
- Hazardous industries
- Hotels and tourism
- Service industry
- Automation of predictable tasks
- Data management



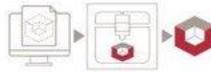
3D Printing



Additive manufacturing techniques used to create three-dimensional objects based on digital models by layering or “printing” successive layers of materials. 3D printing relies on innovative “inks” including plastic, and more recently, glass and wood.

Example Use Cases

- Healthcare and smart medical devices
- Tools and end use parts
- Prototyping
- Bridge manufacturing
- Supply chain optimization
- Customized products
- Remote location production



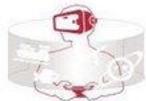
Virtual reality (VR)



Computer-generated simulation of a three dimensional image or a complete environment, within a defined and contained space, that viewers can interact with in realistic ways. VR is intended to be an immersive experience and typically requires equipment, most commonly a helmet/headset.

Example Use Cases

- Immersive journalism
- Virtual workplaces
- Manufacturing/product design
- Architecture & construction
- Education&training
- Big data management
- Entertainment
- Healthcare
- Merchandising



Augmented Reality (AR)



Addition of information or visuals to the physical world, via a graphics and/or audio overlay, to improve the user experience for a task or a product. This “augmentation” of the real world is achieved via supplemental devices that render and display said information.

Example Use Cases

- Virtual showrooms
- Education
- Travel and tourism
- Gaming
- Printing and advertisers
- Retail environments
- Marketing



Artificial intelligence (AI)



Software algorithms that are capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making and language translation. AI is an “umbrella” concept that is made up of numerous subfields, such as machine learning, which focuses on the development of programs that can teach themselves to learn, understand, reason, plan, and act (i.e. become more intelligent) when exposed to new data in the right quantities.

Example Use Cases

- Managing personal finances
- Trading systems
- Real time fraud and risk management
- Automated virtual assistants
- Underwriting loans and insurance
- Customer support, transactions and helpdesks
- Data analysis and advanced analytics



List of Exponential Technologies (We Will Discuss Top 8)

- Artificial Intelligence
- Space
- Robotics
- Energy (energy storage)
- Autonomous Vehicle
- Gene Sequencing
- Digital Biology
- VR & AR
- IOT
- Cloud Computing
- Digital Currency
- 3D Printing
- NanoTechnology
- Solar
- Medical Devices
- Quantitative Computing

Big Data, Artificial Intelligence

Cognitive capabilities that can augment or replicate human thinking



Robotics

Next generation robotics/automation technologies to work with humans



Biotechnology & Bioinformatics

Digitization of the genome + ability reprogram DNA for new therapies



Energy & Environmental Systems

Greater cost effective management of inputs/outputs than ever before



Digital Mftg. & Nanotechnology

3D printing and digital design digitize product creation and distribution



Computation, Networks & Sensors¹

Increased speed, declining costs of computation, networking, and sensing



Digital Medicine

Increasing the sensing capabilities focused around the human body



Convergence

Though individually powerful, the real power of exponentials lies in their convergence – when different technologies merge into a new, unified whole.

Crowdsourcing & Micro-work

Leveraging communities to achieve a specific goal



Crowdfunding

Leveraging the public to fund the creation of a product or company



Incentive Competitions

Prize-based competitions to engage the community to solve a problem



DIY & the Maker Movement

Creative potential unlocked when the public can make their own items



Digital Economies/Blockchain

Crypto-currency, mobile payments, and other economic innovations



Gamification

Leveraging game mechanics to incentivize specific behaviors



Sharing and Social Economy

An economic model that focuses on community and sharing





¿QUE HACE UN LABORATORIO DE FABRICACIÓN DIGITAL?



- *Muy Simple, Brindamos herramientas tecnológicas al alcance de las comunidades e individuos.*
- Se combina equipos de fabricación, comunidad y educación que permita a los miembros el diseñar, realizar prototipos y desarrollar proyectos que serían imposibles de realizar si se trabaja en solitario.

Lean

Traditional

Strategy

Business Model
Hypothesis-driven

Business Plan
Implementation-driven

New-Product Process

Customer Development
Get out of the office and test hypotheses

Product Management
Prepare offering for market following a linear, step-by-step plan

Engineering

Agile Development
Build the product iteratively and incrementally

Agile or Waterfall Development
Build the product iteratively, or fully specify the product before building it

Organization

Customer and Agile Development Teams
Hire for learning, nimbleness, and speed

Departments by Function
Hire for experience and ability to execute

Financial Reporting

Metrics That Matter
Customer acquisition cost, lifetime customer value, churn, viralness

Accounting
Income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement

Failure

Expected
Fix by iterating on ideas and pivoting away from ones that don't work

Exception
Fix by firing executives

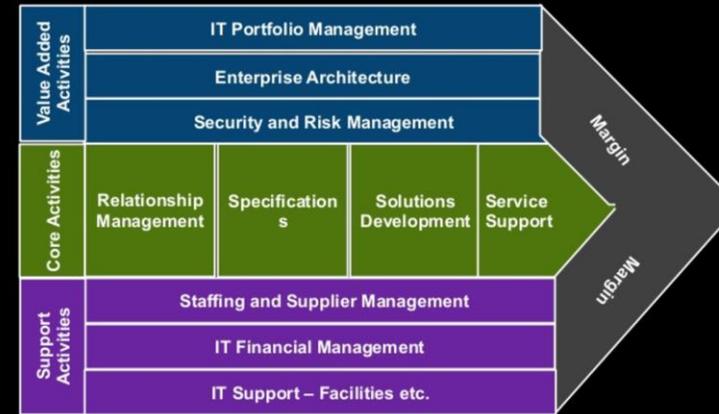
Speed

Rapid
Operates on good-enough data

Measured
Operates on complete data

Today's IT Playbook

Recortar dispositiva



1. Standardization
2. Centralized Control
3. Specialized Skills
4. Agile Methods
5. Automation
6. Efficiency
7. Outsourcing

This model was designed for "Turn of Century" problems

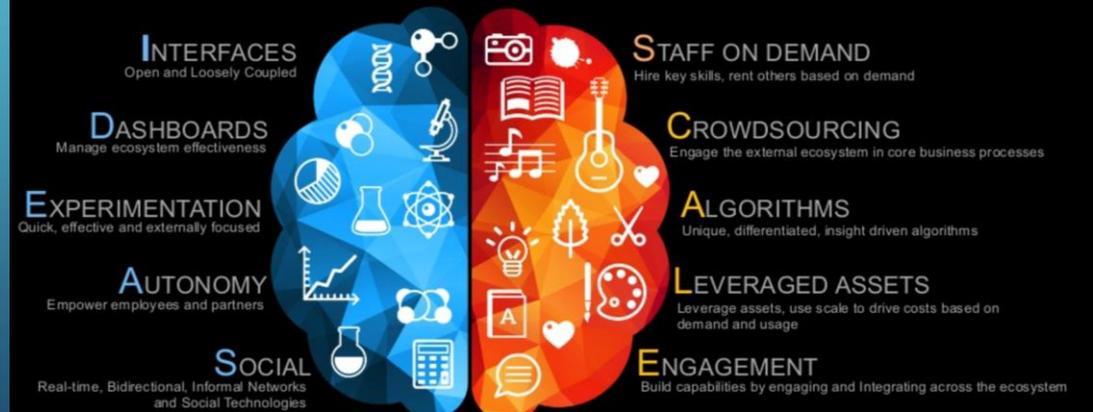
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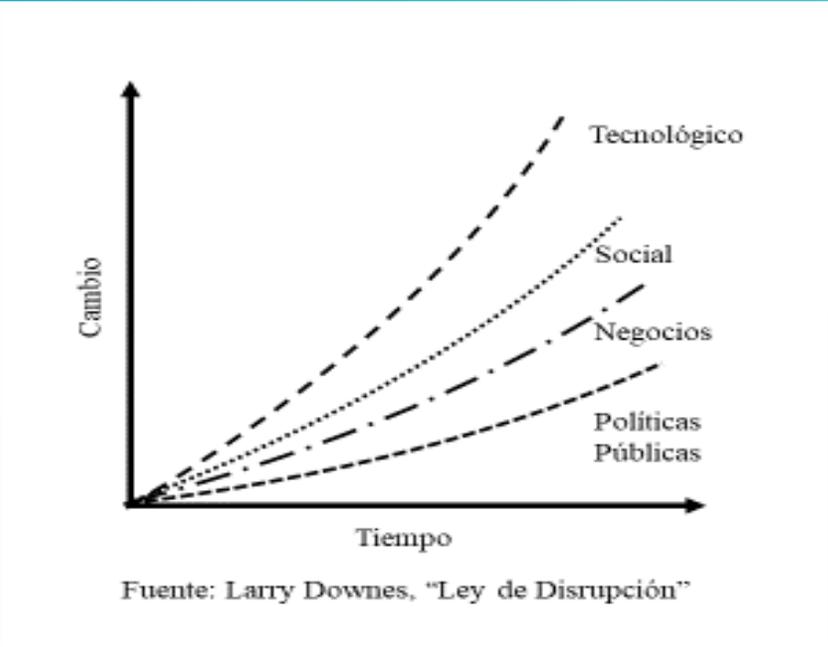
ExO's are enabled by key capabilities

Press Esc to exit full screen

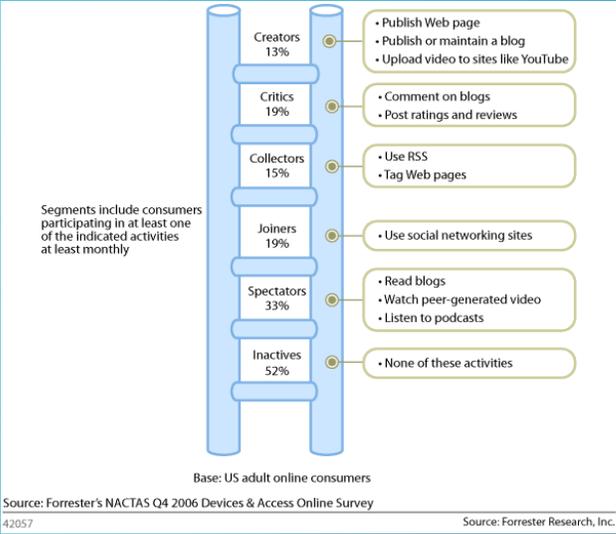
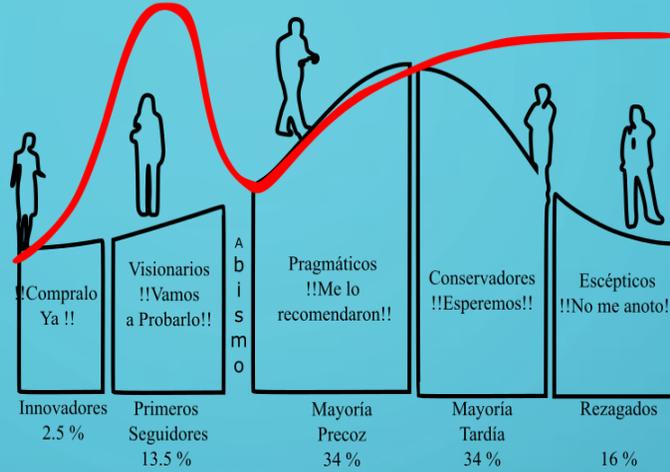


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Ciclo de vida de los emprendimientos tecnológicos



CAPITAL HUMANO MULTIGENERACIONAL

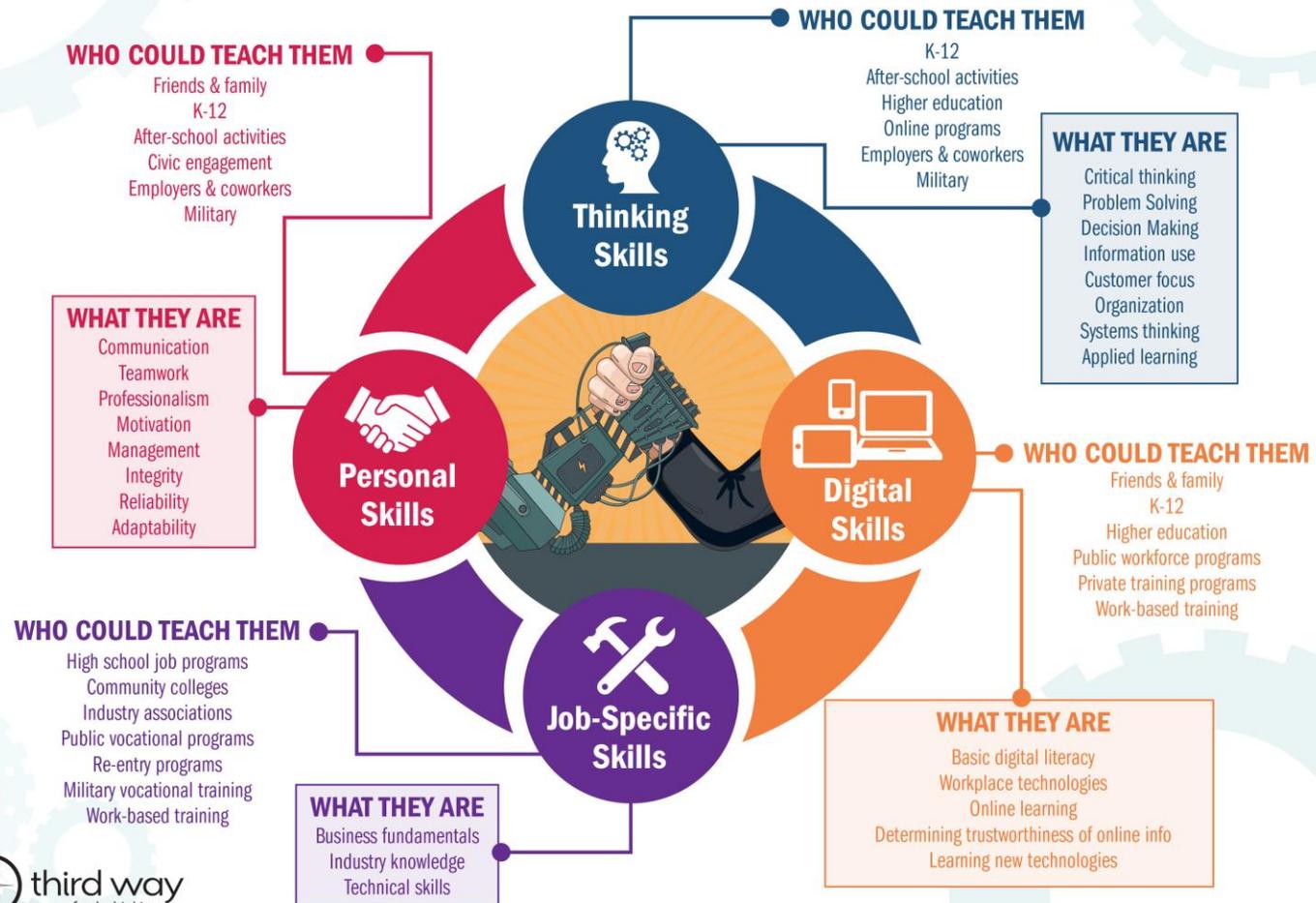
<p>Baby Boomers / Post II Guerra (1943 – 1960).</p> <p>Son leales con las marcas.</p> <p>Consumen tecnología (Smartphone, Tablets, PC, TV Smart, Apple TV, etc.).</p> <p>Productos y servicios para la salud, energía y bienestar: planes de seguros y pensiones, medicamentos y análisis clínicos, cirugías médicas y estéticas</p>	<p>1981 y 2000.</p> <p>Generación Y, Peter Pan o Millennials.</p> <p>NetGen o Generación Digital.</p> <p>Consumo variable según edad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-17 (no es restrictivo) Son «exploradores»: Compran para conocerse. No hay conciencia clara del ahorro. • 18-24: Son más conscientes en sus compras y dan mayor valor al ahorro. • Mayores de 25: Establecidos. Compran cosas que ven como una inversión.
<p>Generación X 1960 y 1980</p> <p>Gen-Xers</p> <p>Se identifican con la tecnología. En general, no se interesan por los mensajes publicitarios en televisión.</p>	<p>Centennials</p> <p>2001</p> <p>iGen Generación net.</p> <p>Post-Millennials, Generación 9/11 o Generación XD</p> <p>Influyen en un 70% las compras de comida en sus hogares y es capaz de reconocer algunas marcas con tan solo un año y medio de edad.</p>



AUTOMATE THIS

The Skills People Need to Compete in the Digital Economy, and Who Could Teach Them

The coming wave of automation does not mean we need to do away with the concept of working for a living—it means we need to upskill our workforce so Americans can compete and succeed in the new economy. We need to leverage the many places people learn to ensure workers develop the four types of skills they'll need to face off with robots—and win.



Discover + Define

I Have a Challenge.

Service Learning is an essential component of 21st Century Ed. How might my school's service program better teach leadership, 21st Century skills, cultural/social sensitivity, and citizenship?

How Do I Approach It?

Empathize, observe, and immerse. Ask yourself questions like:

- What needs to change, and how much? What can change?
- Who's involved in a service learning program? How do they think, and why? What do they want and need to get out of the experience? Dig deep!

Interpret + Synthesize

I Learned Something.

Understand the current context of service in your school and where it fits into your school's mission. Consider organizing your information by points of view and the insights you learned from specific groups.

How Do I Interpret It?

Analyze what you've learned about the problem, where service takes place, and who participates.

- Use personas and role-playing activities
- Create "(User) Needs to (Verb) Because..." statements. Observe and intuit.

Ideate

I See an Opportunity.

Use what data you've gathered to inform your brainstorming. Abandon the obvious solutions and reframe if necessary. Strive for volume and variety.

What Do I Create?

Brainstorm with your team and administration. Choose constraints and then remove them to enrich your ideas.

Experiment

I Have an Idea. How Do I Build It?

Create a prototype of your service program: choose its structure, systems, and events. Use different user groups' points of view to "test drive" the program.

Test + Evolve

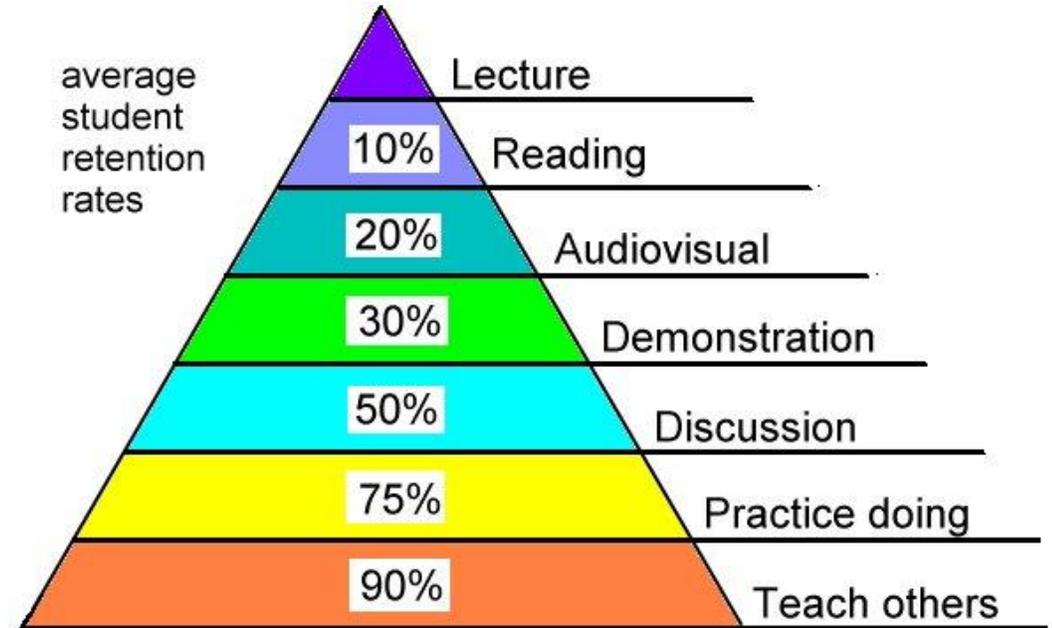
I Tried Something. How Do I Evolve It?

Try your new idea for a particular event, week, month, semester, or year. Analyze everything critically, even what seems to be "working." Gather as much feedback from as many stakeholders and users as possible. Use "what if" statements. Be mindful and continue to tweak and experiment with alternatives.

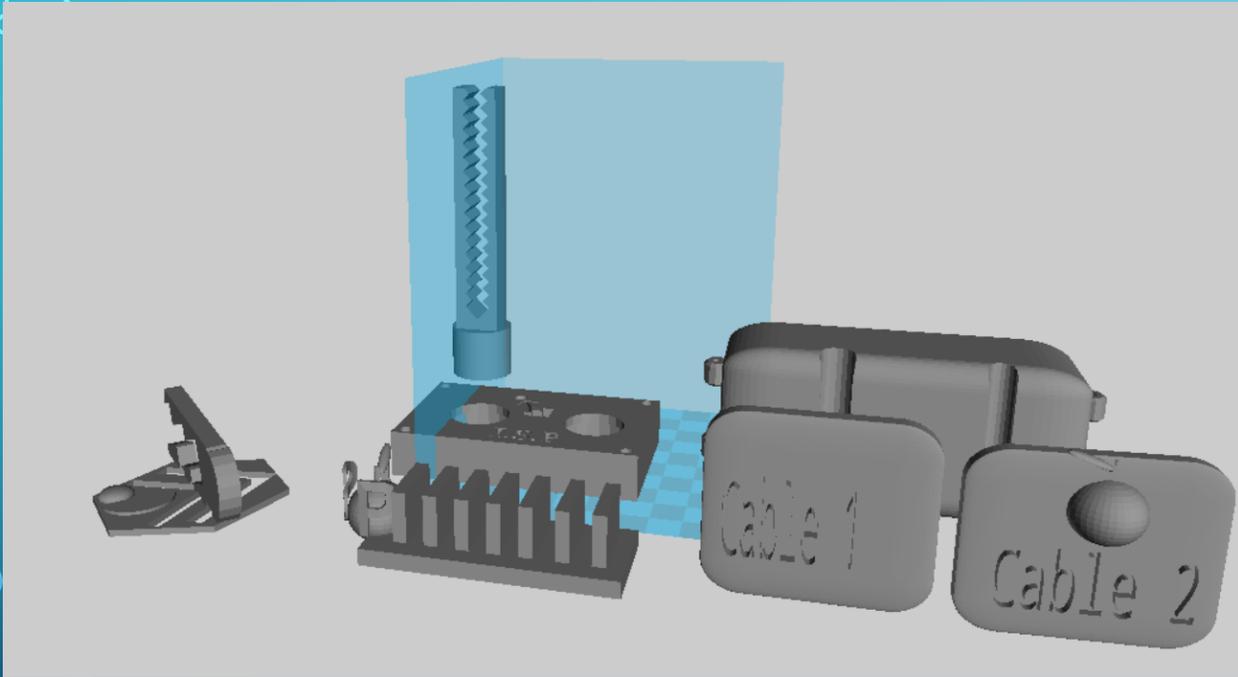


Learning Pyramid

average student retention rates



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine



DESARROLLO 3D PRINTING

3D Printer Manufacturers (70 Companies)

3D Printing Services (40 Companies)

3D Scanners (13 Companies)

3D Printing Networks (5)

3D Printing Marketplaces (41 Companies)

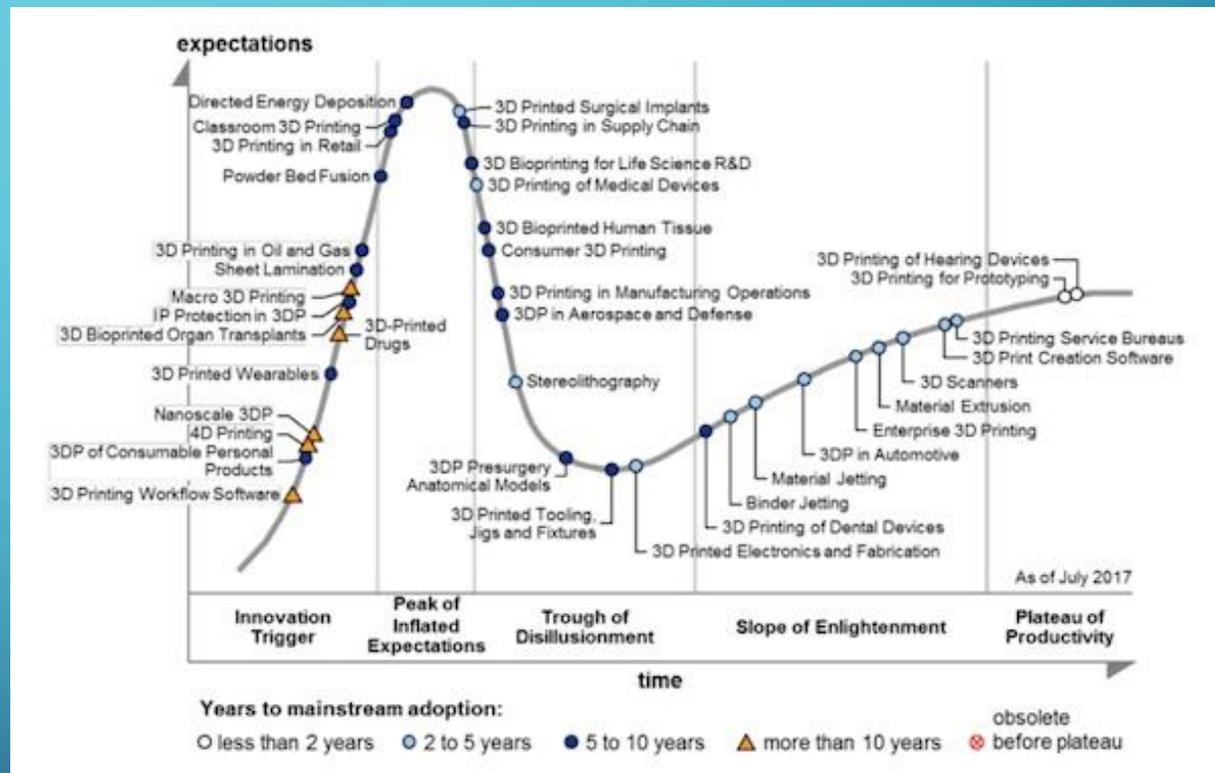
3D Printing Communities (20 Companies)

3D Printing Applications (36 Companies)

3D Printing CAD Software (24 Companies)

3D Printing Materials (14 Companies)

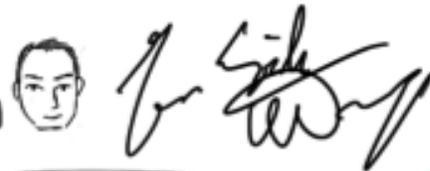
Venture Scanner



MARS ENTREPRENEURSHIP 101 (#ENT101)

ENTREPRENEURIAL MANAGEMENT

JON E. WARREN



identify a sustainable business model with minimum waste



Step 0 Describe idea

Write it down!
 Thinking & talking → fuzzy

Step 1 Review assumptions

Ideally with someone else!
 Measurable facts
 # clean impact

Step 2 Test

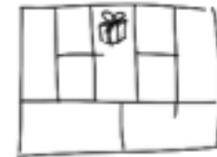
Key piece of information
 validate assumption
 invalidate
 Running Lean
 customer interviews
 better for B2B but hard to do well!
 Most people are not good interviewers
 Try doing 50 interviews.

Steps 3&4 Measure & Evaluate

Willing to pay for it?
 Especially:
 early adopters (already paying for it!)
 people already looking

Review your [] from step 0
 Validated?
 Iterate → change feedback
 Exit!

pivoting
 easier when:
 low sunk costs
 low friction
 clear feedback
 clear next step
 → fit be honest!



Business model canvas

Value proposition → core
 what you offer
 how you offer it
 value/benefit
 how value is generated
 difference from others

Summary
 startups are different

Minimize risk by breaking up the process

focused on learning

customer problem
 minimum viable product
 customer acquisition

\$ most will bootstrap

Human element: have someone keep you accountable!

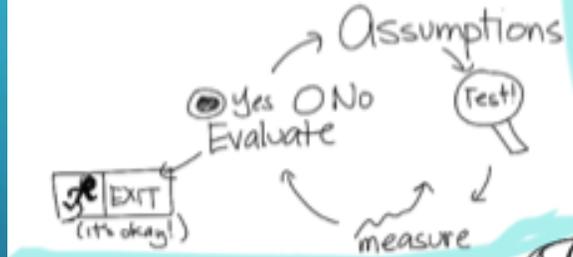
PROCESS > idea

Lean Startup

Customer development + agile development

Build
 Learn
 Test
 Measure
 Lean Coffee, Toronto

Q&A: Don't ask people to be your customers in your interview! Asking vs Selling



Time studies
 Taylor
 + work studies
 Managers plan, workers work.
 Scientific management



Toyota Production System

Muda: waste
 Hansei: Learning
 Kaizen: improvement
 Jidoka: self-learning

Agile Development Manifesto

customer collaboration
 Dev dev customer
 Fewer documents
 more conversations
 iterative

Lean thinking

From factories...
 to all businesses
 customer value

Customer Development

1. prioritizing
 2. business problems to solve

Customer acquisition
 Scarcest resource, so understand the process

Notes by: Sacha Chua (@sachac)
 Check out more sketch notes at
 LivingAnAwesomeLife.com!

18 ERRORES QUE COMETEN LAS STARTUPS



1. Un solo socio



2. Mala Ubicación



3. Nicho Marginal



4. Idea repetida



5. obstinación



6. Contratas Malos programadores



7. Escoges plataforma equivocada



8. Lanzamiento lento



9. Lanzamiento temprano



10. No tienes usuario en mente



11. Recaudaste poco dinero



12. Gastaste mucho dinero



13. Recaudaste demasiado dinero



14. Mal manejo inversionistas



15. Sacrificaste usuario por ganancia supuesta



16. No querer ensuciarte las manos



17. No querer ensuciarte las manos



18. Esfuerzo a medio corazón

from
anonymous essay
by Paul Graham
<http://inf.vc/PG-01>

visualized by
Mark Vital

Build with Annotag. Icons made by Freepik

CONCLUSIONES

- **Determinar cómo los Maker Labs contribuyen al desarrollo de los emprendedores.**

Los Maker Labs.

Centros de encuentro informal donde se pone en práctica los conocimientos digitales y se validan las ideas.

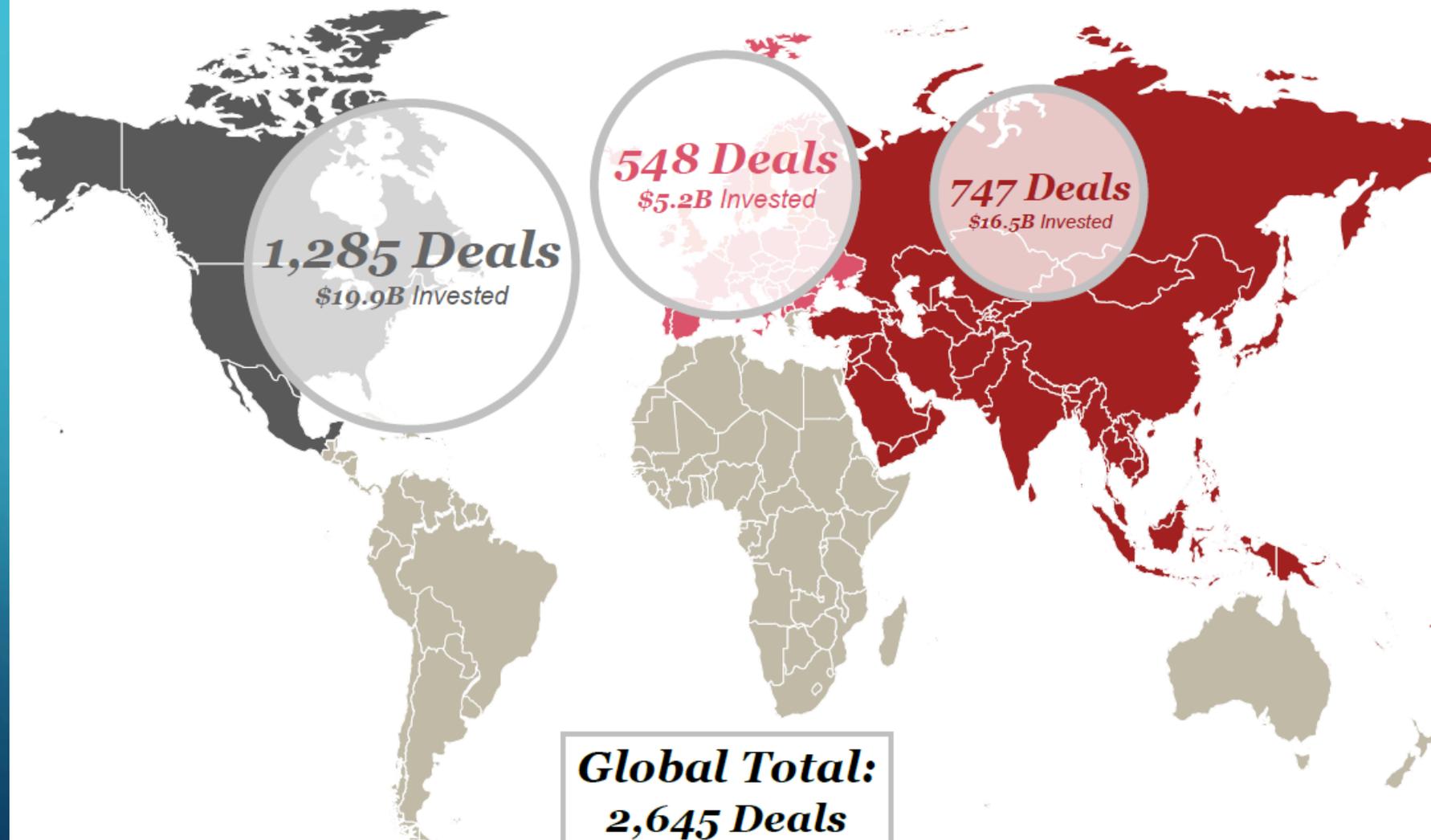
- **Identificar los aportes de la elaboración de prototipos como herramientas fundamentales en el desarrollo del emprendimiento.**

Los Maker Labs permiten el desarrollo de habilidades cognitivas y no cognitivas mediante la realización de prototipos. Colaboran con el individuo en el desarrollo de la autoeficacia.

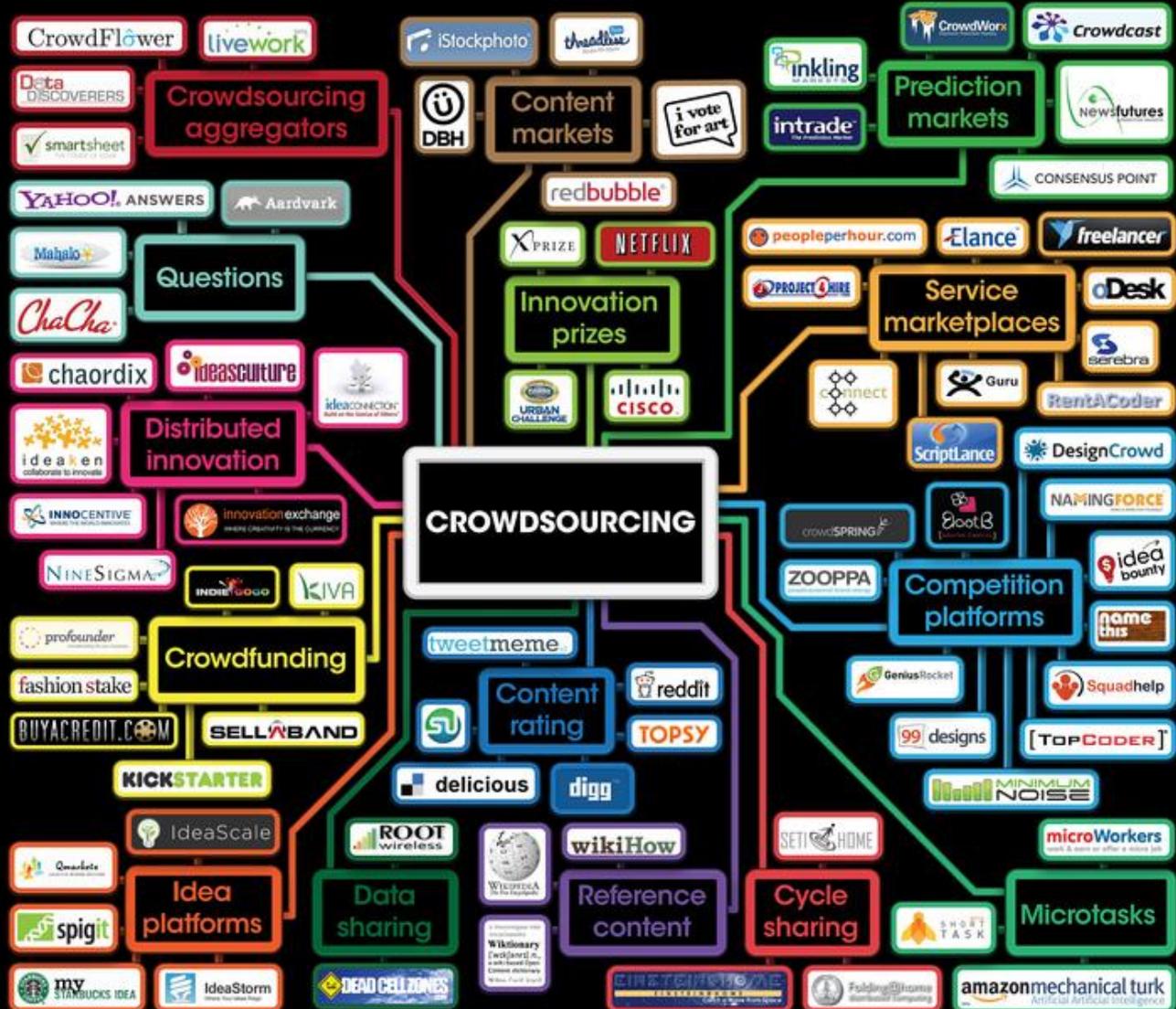
- **Investigar las tecnologías digitales e Identificar oportunidades de negocios para los emprendedores basados en la Cuarta Revolución Industrial.**

Piensa en Futuro, adaptas tecnologías y metodologías Digitales, realizas prototipos, aprendes de muchos errores, aceptas consumidor como jefe, ejecuta con rapidez y podrás hacer que lo imposible sea posible de manera exponencial.

Q3'17 Global regional comparison



CROWDSOURCING LANDSCAPE Beta v1



Common Crowdsourcing Tasks and Examples

3D object design	Thingiverse
Advertising	idea bounty
Business ideas	
Clothing	theonline
Consumer research	ClickAdvisor
Crisis information	Ushahidi
Data analysis	SETI@HOME
Fact checking	PolitiFact.com
Graphic design	99 designs
Human reading	crowdfunder
Investigative reporting	theguardian
Journalism	seed
Lending	zopa
Mapping	
Movie reviews	IMDb
Music	musicpitch
Observation	GALAXY ZOO
Patent research	
Philanthropy	
Political activism	MoveOn.org
Product design	MUJI
Proofreading	
Scientific problems	fold.it
Software	
Software development	RentACoder
Software testing	Test
Stock picking	Marketocracy
Tagging	Google
Translation	facebook
Trends	TRENDHUNTER
TV programming	current
Word of mouth	BuzzAgent
Writing and editing	textbroker

MUCHAS GRACIAS



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